ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

[ST HOUSE'S PRINTING TELK TRAPH, OFFICE NO. 21 WALL-ST. HALIFAX, Wee' Benday, June 20, 1855. The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 9th inst., arrived here at 1:30 this morning.

THE WAR.

The general bombardment of Sevastopol was recommenced on the 6th of June, with what result has not transpired.

The Conferences of Vienna having been formally closed at the instigntion of the Western Powers, negotiations for peace are not likely to be renewed unisss Russia shall apply to Austria for her good offices.

Prussian correspondence says that Austria considers herself released from all engagements to the Western Powers, the latter having refused to conclude peace on reasonable terme.

Austria however still professes herself the ally of France and England, but subject to article one of the treaty of December 2 which says: "The high con-tracting Powers reserve to themselves the right of "proposing, according to circumstances, such condi-"tions as they may judge necessary for the general interests of Europe." Of this right Austria takes advantage.

The Vienna papers advise us that although the Coned, Russian Plenipotentiaries have the Austrian propositions under consideration, and that Austria is still desirous to effect a mediation. Meanme the Military Commissioners of France and Great Britain have left Vienna.

The appointment of Baron Manderstrom as Special Envoy to Vienna is announced and considered important. His supposed object being to avail himself of the present neutrality of Austria to effect an armed neutrality among the Central Powers of Europe.

The war news by this arrival consists mostly of details of previous Government telegraphs. Details are to hand of the affair before Sevastopol night of May 22, but the main facts were previously known. The details show great gallantry on the part of the French; but also show that the victory was not in reality a further success, but merely a successful attempt to destroy very dangerous works which the Russians had erected in front of their defense, and which would have outflanked the French attack. The Russian plan was to unite all their ambuscades by a line of gabions connected by a continuous covered way with their present defenses; to inclose, in fact, an entirely new space of ground. The French plan was to carry this new defense and transform it into a French position, which was accomplished at an immense loss, which, pays Pelissier, gave to the engagement the proportions of a battle. Pelissier's dispatch is quite interesting.

Details have also been received of the allied advance on the Chernaya. The allied force consists of 20,000 men, French, Sardinians and Turks. The Russian made no opposition, but retired with their guns. The condition of the ground shows that the Russians never intended to maintain the position. New reconnois-sances had been made, and a further advance was expected. The telegraphic accounts indicate that the Allies are yet on their own side of the river. Details have been received likewise of the capture

of Kertch. The invading force numbered nearly 20,000 men, namely: 10,000 French, 5,000 Turks, and 3,500 English, in numerous steamers. The expedition entered the Strait of Kertch on Thursday the 24th, and commenced firing upon the forts of Ambalaki, the garrisons of which speedily abandoned the place, having previously blown up the magazines. The Allied gunboats silenced the Pauloviskaya Battery, and burned some Russian boats and small craft. The garrisons of Kertch and Yenikale, variously estimated at from two to ten thousand strong, were seen to leave and fall back into the interior by the southern road.

Meantime the Allies landed without opposition at Ambalaki, where they bivouseked for the night. The next morning they moved on toward Kertch. Gunboats were all the time occupied in scouring the Tamanskoi Gulf, and reducing the fort on the Sand Bank. All the inhabitants had fled. Many houses were burning, and by Friday at 3 o'clock the empty cities of Kertch and Yenikale were in the hands of the Allies, and a steam flotilla immediately entered the Sea of Azoff; the last Winter's tempest had washed away the forty ships sunk across the Strait by the Russians. The Allies found 17,000 tuns of coal at Kertch, and fifty dismantled guns, but no powder or stores. The total number of vessels burned by the Allies is 240. The Allies propose to fortify Yenikale and garrison it by Turks, but will not hold Kertch.

The steamers of light draft are cruising possible to Taganrog, and gun-boats yet lighter are preparing. Considerable discrepancy exists in the accounts of the allied proceedings at Ganitchi. Sidney Herbert in Parliament on the 8th expressly said that the Press draw inferences from the successes that are not justified by the facts, for editorials speak as if Arabat and Ganitchi are already taken, but although the Allies have bombarded the one and destroyed the stores at the other place, they are not yet in posseszion of them, and it must not therefore be thought

that we are masters of the Putrid Sea. Gorchakoff telegraphs, June 13, to St. Petersburg that the Allies had left Ganitchi, and part of the burned stores would be saved.

The allied steamers afterward visited Arabat and burned a number of merchant-ships.

General Wrangle remained at Argaintscha. The Allies have made no movement toward the interior of the peninsula of Kertch.

Cracow letters report that the insurrection in the Ukraine is not yet suppressed. The discontent of the people is chiefly cirected against the pricets as agents of the Government.

THE BALTIC.

The British and French fleets were on June 4 close to Cronstadt. Admiral Dundas had made a reconnaissance and found that new fortifications had been erectod since last year. Several vessels laden with timber had been captured by the Allies.

Americans have recently made money by running cargoes of salt to the Russian Baltic ports, but the speculation is now attended with danger.

ASIA.

Gen. Pel'ssier telegraphs, June 3, that the Russians have evacuated Sonjak Kali, destroying, before doing so, sixty guns and six mortars. Their entire force is concentrated at Anapa. Changes have occurred in the Turkish Cabinet. Rizon Pasha has been dismissed, and Mehemet Ruchdi succeeds him as Scraskier. Dabaar Pacha, General of the Imperial Guard, has also been dismissed, and Selim Pacha appointed. The Capitarin Pasha is threatened. No answer has yet been received to the remonstrance sent home by Lord Stratford against the M. Benedetti, (the French Charge) intrigues. It was Benedetti who effected the fall of Redschid Pasha, because Redschid was under English influence. Napoleon has approved of Benedetti's proceedings, and appointed him nominal Minister to Persia, a step of promotion, but does not remove him from Constantinople. Some see in this the commencement of larger differences between France and England. Meantime Lord Stratford is laboring for Redschid's promotion to power.

New political combinations springing up. The London Times, at present echoing the Government, is all for war, but argues that any prospect of a new in-vasion of the Principalities by Russia is extremely remote, as it will be long before Russia recovers strength for a great operation for offensive war, and to cross the Pruth would be to give casus bells to Austria and probably the rest of Germany. Hence The Times advises to unite Moldavia and Wallachia into one independent State, and in five years it will become atrong enough to resist invasion and act as a barrier between Russia and Turkey.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT, [Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.] LONDON, Saturday Moraing.

Lord Ragian telegraps on the evening of the 8th 6 P. M.) that after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Tower. The utmost gallantry was displayed all around. The casualties were not known, but said to be very great. Consols have advanced to 92.

In Parliament the adjourned debate on the War was resumed, and ended, after a protracted discussion, in Sir Francis Baring's motion being permitted to pass, nem. con., namely, that this House having seen with regret that the Conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostilities, feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support fo her Majesty in the presecution of the war until she she shatl, in conjunction with her Allies, obtain for the country a safe and honorable peace.

Mr. Roebuck's Committee had held a meeting to sempare their reports. Mesers. Roebuck, Drummond, Pakington and Lord Seymour, each submitted drafts. Lord Seymour's was taken as the basis for the report to be prepared for Parliament.

Sir James Paxton proposes to Parliament a magnificent benlevard around London eleven miles long, costng thirty-two millions sterling.

The Imperatrice steamer, belonging to the Liverpeol and Brazilian line, used as a transport, had been wrecked in the Downs after a collision.

FRANCE.

A decree extends the free importation of breadstuffs to England during the present year. The King of Sardinia will probably meet Queen Victoria in Paris in August; perhaps the Sultan will also come. The Lord Mayor of London is visiting the Prefect of the Seine. The Exposition becomes more flourishing.

SPAIN.

The Government represents the Carlist insurrection as entirely suppressed, but the Province of Catalonia is placed in a state of siege, and troops continue to leave Madrid, leading the inference that trouble still exists. There has been a break up in the Spanish Ministry, Madoz, Lugan, Luzuriaga, Agnerre and having resigned—and are succeeded by Bruil, Martinez, Zabala, Fuente, Andras, and Huelver. A compulsory loan of 200,000,000, in anticipation of taxes, has been imposed.

ITALY.

Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, has had a private interview with the Pope and the King of Naples, causing considerable speculation as to his object. Numerous political arrests have been made recently in the Roman States and Piedment.

GERMANY.

The citizens of Hamburg have rejected the new Constitution proposed by the Senate.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Mesers. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Gircular says that on the arrival of the first steamer the market became much excited with large purchases, reported to be on American account, at an advance of fully one farthing, Middling Orleans bring sold in quantity at 7d. \$\psi\$ lb. The demand subsequently subsided until, during Wednesday and Thurseay, a temporary panic prevaile—the sales amounting only to 11,160 bales at a decline of fully one farthing to three-eights perce. On Friday there was again a decidedly better for ling and the market closed steadily at the quotations of last work, with sales for the day of 12,00 bales, me-half of which was to the trade. The week's saice amounted to 197,000 bales, including 63,00 for speculation and 2,500 for expert. Fair Orleans, 71,45 Middlings, 61-16d. Fair Mobiles, 7d. Middlings, 61-16d. Fair Mobiles, 7d. Middlings, 61-16d. Fair Mobiles, 7d. Middlings, 61-16d. Ordinary to Good Ondinary, 5/266; Interior, 4/205d. Stock, 531,000 bales, including 53,00 bales American.

LATEST.—Saturday, 3 P.M.—Cortrox in fair demand; estimated sales to cay, 10,00 out 2,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—Business has

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—Business has

YARKS and GOODS have need a superstance of the control of the cont

LIVERFOOL FROVISIONS MARKET.—Various Circulars report the transactions in BEEF upon the most limited scale to the trade and holders very firm. In Poss business to an are age extent had been done, and the stock being smaller than supposed, higher prices were insisted on to the extent of 2/8. Bacco in feir demand; parcels changed hands at an improvement of 1/2 and the tendency still upward. Lake in improved inquiry with prices a shade firmer; sales at 40/250/. New Layerpark, 1. LIVERFOOL PROVISIONS MARKET .- Various Circu-

CHEESE Buch wanted.

LIVERTOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers Circular reports Ashes quiet; sales of 1,500 bbls. Pots at 33/5/231/
Pearls 21/6. Rosix in less demand and prices had fallen, especially of common, in consequence of heavy arrivals; sales 3,50 bbls., of which 760 bbls. brought 4/36/3. Nothing done in Toxbbbs., of which coulds Spirits at 39). Lisserd Oil, in moderate re-quert at 39. Tan-sales 1,60 bbbs, reported at 19. RAFF Oil, nuchanged sales at 59,500; Pain Oil, has further declined but is in good demand at £392 £40 on the spot. Nothing doing in Seat, Serem, or Cop. Oilvir is in good demand. Tattow quiet at 54 (251). The business in Dynwoods has been very quiet at 54 (251). in Seal, Sperm, of Cod. Olive is in good demand. Tallow quiet at 54 (254)6. The business in Dytwoods has been very small. Bare nominal. Rice continued without animation and unchanged; no sales of American reported. Another account reports the market rather better. Such as in good demand at full prices. Molasses 6d. dearer. Coffer in improved demand et full prices. The—Congou little offering. Jure quiet; sales very small.

LATEST.—Liverpool, Saturday—3 P. M.—Cortox in fair demand. Beadsofters and Pauvisions quite unchanged.

GLASGOW MARKETS.—John Athya & Co. Scircular reports Brandstupers a shade chapter, except Corn. Beeg active. Pork, good business transacted.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messis, Brings, Bros. & Co. Scircular reports the London markets generally less active.

LONDON MARKE. London markets generally less active. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour, 40/204). Wheat—White, 20/2020; Red, 74/205/. Sugas—Large quantity offered at 6d. lewer. Rich shady. Coffee in good demand. Linseed Oile advanced to 39. Tallow steady. Rox—Welsh in good demand (\$2.00). Tallow steady. Rox—Welsh in good demand. \$2.00 ft. mand; Rails, 26/16/26/18 larg. 17; Scotch Pig. 276/8. Coffee unchanged. Tix steady. Laro in good demand. Spelter

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- Although exchanges have declined, and export of gold again begins, monay continues very easy at 34 % event. Console ciosed on Friday at 912. Bar Siver 5-14. Dollars not fixed. Doubleons 75 at 15-33d. Eagles 76-3. Bullion has increased £700,000 sterling. American Frocks.—Berlings report first-class securities in

good demand.
STOCKS.—Hinghes & Peever, London, quote buyers in
United States Bonds of '03 at 107; Massachusetts Sterling, 10108
100; Maryland Sterling, SSW94; Pennsylvania 5a, 76250; Pennsylvania 5b, 76250; Pennsylvania 5b, 76250; Pennsylvania 5b, 76250; Pennsylvania 5b, 76251; Canada Debentures of '77, 115; Buyera of Pennsylvania
Central First Mortgage, 12; Second do, 22; Eric Third Mortgage, 82657; Hindas Central, 6946724.

Fastour's from Liverpool unchanged. Passengers duil.

SHIP NEWS.

SHIP NEWS.

Art. from New-York 7th, ships Alicia; off Dungeness, A. Z., Liverpool; Louisa, Deal; Devonshire, Gravesend; 5th, Hero, Fidelia, Liverpool. Art. from Beston 4th, Daniel Webster, Liverpool. From Baltimore 5th, Washington, Helvoet; 5th, Ju is Tyler, Liverpool. From Savannah 5th, Aid, Gravesend; 7th, Frank Pierce; 5th, Georgia, Rhodee; 7th, Waisam Witt, Liverpool. From Christation 6th, Lawrence, Brown, Havre; 8th, Naverie, Liverpool. From New-Orleans 6th, Chitaworth, Gonnella, Transport, Livier Thompson; 8th, Frances, Montroe. From Mobile 5th, Escent, Liverpool. 8td, for Now-York 6th, Java, Sarsh, Clyde, Jeremish Thompson, John Ceule. For Booton 6th, Charlot of Fame; 7th, Northern Chief, Liverpool. For Philadeiphia 8th, Onvia Owen, Liverpool.

Passengers.

Mr. Cohen and lady, Dr. Hayden and lady, Miss Dawson, Miss Mallery, Mr. Frithfield, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Tullery, Miss Mullekin, Niss Adams, Mrs. Goddard, Miss Goddard, Mrs. Bidder, Mrs. B. Evans, Miss Lusher, Mrs. Hornblower, Mr. Sticklend and ledy, Mr. Harkins and lady, Rev. Mr. Hendbook, Mr. Guinn and lady, Dr. Anderson and lady, Mr. Fikington and lady, Rev. Mr. Chembents, Capt. Dyer and lady, Mr. Avery and lady, Rev. Mr. Chements, Capt. Dyer and lady, Mr. Avery and lady, Rev. Mr. Charlers and lady, Mr. Mr. Andrews and lady, Hon. Mr. Mackay, Mr. Truesdel and lady, Capt. Adams, C. S. A., Mr. Charters and lady, Mr. Graing and lady, Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Mr. Bord lady, Mrs. Hawley, Mr. Scanton and lady, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Gregg and lady, Mrs. McNanahton and Sanghter, Messer B. Franck, Kendal, Darling, Hilburn, Barsadi, Cunningham Dawson, Watts, Fowler, Kendal, Fehesty, Ewings, Golder, Chen, Jr., Cohen, Tate, Benson, Clementy, Chyn. Eyre, Lenger, Dusconies, Holinski, Scott, Ruthven, Philips, Scabaia, Smith, Denglass, Fossberg, Baine, Perkins, Atkinson, McKay, Lacerco, Hartier, Mackay, Fingerald, Leigh, Holland, Batton, Silason, Raymond, Lawrence Lesie, Cheval, Hollingshoad, Wilson, Paimer, Simpson, Mackad, Waterman, Planter, Daniels, Wallace, Jones, Wilson, Harvie, Brant, Patterson, Swenen, Steppen, Hamilton, Howe, Whishert, Walker, Woodward,

SAILING OF THE ASIA. Halifax, Wednesday, June 20, 1855.

The steemer Asia sailed at 4 A. M., and will be due at Boston about noon on Thursday. Weather dull and cloudy, threatening heavy rain.

THE COMPLETION OF THE STATE CENSUS.—We hear of the partial completion of the State Census in several portions of the Rural Districts. Morrisville, Madison Co., has a population of 714; Fredonia, Chautauque Co., sums up 2,078. The Ist Ward of Troy has also been completed, the Marshal returning a population of 4,225, an increase of 193 since 1850. The Ist Ward was the principal sufferer by the great fire in August last, which drove many families out of that locality. The census of Westfield, in Chautanque

Co., is completed but the footings have not been published. In New-York City the Marshals have to labor under greater inconvenience from the changeability of the population, the removal of many families into the coun ry for the Semmer months, and the many drawbacks in obtaining manufacturing statistics, and the crews of vessels not now in port. Consequently the Marshals of our City will be delayed a few days beyoud the time in overcoming these difficulties and in the preparation of official copies of their schedules The Census Statistics when prepared by the Secretary of State will be of vast interest, particularly the agricultural, educational and industrial portions.

THE CITY GUARD .- The Montreal Herald of the 18th inst., mentions the arrangements made to welcome the New-York City Guard: "On their arrival at St. Lambert they will be met by C. Dorwin, Esq., U. S. Consul, and a deputation from the New-England Society, when an address will be presented by Mr. Dorwin. At 101 o'clock the Guards will arrive at the wharf in Montreal, where they will be received by his Worship the Mayor, and the Corporation of the City, whence they will be escorted by the Montreal Cavalry through the principal streets to the City Hall, where an address will be delivered by his Worship the Mayor, after which they will be presented to the eltizens by his Worship and Mr. Dorwin. Tae visitors eae hundred in number) will then be entertained by the Mayor. They will then be escorted back to the Montreal House, at which place an address will be delivered on the part of the New-England Society. The City Guards will afterward proceed in carriage round the Mountain, joined by a large portion of our citizens, returning to dine at the Montreal House at six o'clock. At 81 o'clock precisely, the Guards, together with their magnificent band, will by invitation of Mr. Buckland, visit the Theater. We are pleased to find that all places of interest to strangers have been thrown open gratuitously to our American

[By Telegraph.] PORTLAND, Wednesday, June 20, 1855. The New York City Guard, Capt. Ferris, left Mon treal at 8 o'clock this morning, and arrived here at 71 o'clock this evening. The company was received by the Portland Light Infantry, and had all the honors extended them. The Guards are all well.

The City Temperance Alliance together with the Ninth Ward Alliance will hold a Mass Meeting this evening in Jackson-square, at the junction of Greenwich and Eighth-avenues.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board held its weekly meeting yesterday, at the Marine Hospital, Staten Island. The Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCE, in the chair, and a quorum present. A communication nominating Assistant Physicians and Clerk to the Marine Hospital was received from the Health Officer, and referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. KENNEDY offered the following which was

adopted:
Resolved. That the Collector and Surveyor of the Port of New-York be respectfully requested to extend their aid to this Beard in the effort to protect emigrant passengers at the time of arrival from imposition and fraud by adopting such regulations as may be necessary for having the bagage of such passengers as are landed at Castle Garden examined at that piece. Mr. KENNEDY remarked that Custom House Offi-cers might, if so disposed, be of essential service in

protecting emigrants. protecting emigrants.

A communication was received advising the appointment of an agent at Dunkirk to take charge of the emigrants arriving there. A brief discussion easued when it was asserted that the use of Castle Garden would remove all necessity for such an appoint-

Mr. CARRIGAN offered the subjoined resolutions

Mir. Carringan offered the subjoined resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to inquire and report to this Board what saving can be made in the mode of carrying emigrants between the City, Quarantine and Ward's Island, and that if deemed necessary they advertise for proposite for the same.

Resolved, That the Mairon of Ward's Island be required to report at the next meeting the amount of money pad to het by pariles taking wet-names from the Island, by whom paid, when and how appropriated, and why such money has not been paid over te the Warden to report to the Vice President.

Upon motion of Mr. Kelly a Committee was appointed to procure a flag staff and flag for Castle Garden.

The Bro-Laws were so amended as to make the

Committee on Castle Ger. on a standing instead of a special Committee, and Messrs. Kennedy, Carrigat and Committee, were confirmed as that Committee. By Mr. KESSEDT: KENNEDY: That the range of frame buildings on the southerly

Resided, that the range of trains changed as ided of the entrained gale at Castle Garden together with sufficient ground on the easterly side of said buildings to construct a shed six feet wide, be, and the same is hereby designated for effice-space in pursuance of the conditions of the articles of agreement made on the 5th day of May, 1955, between Henry R. Conchin and the Commissioners of Emigration.

Adopted, and the Board adjourned.

CRICKET.

NEW-YORK v. ST. GEORGE'S CLUB. A match between the Second Eleven was played yesterday at Hoboken, and ended in favor of New-York by 74 runs. New-York won the choice, and Castles commenced playing well and getting 21 and 10. Shennard followed in good style, and made 17 in both innings. Harrison showed some very pretty cricketing. Preston fielded beautifully. Porter unfortunately was run out in the second innings, or else he seemed like making a score. Spivey made some excellent catches, and played well throughout the match. Richards' bowling told a tale-he took wickets. Bailey bowled some excellent straight balls, and took 9 wickets; he seemed well in with his bat, and got 16 innings, when Spivey caught him out. Eembry and La Montagne deserve mention, and Castle and Johnson kept wicket well. NEW-YORK CLUE.

TOC. DOLA		
Innings.	Second Innings.	First lenings.
31	. Bailey 10	1. Castles c. Vinten b. Tilt 21
2.5	b. Bailey 3	2. Shounard b. Tilt
41	h. Bailey	3. Scott b. Bailey
	e. Bage b. Dancy . 2	4. Palmarly h. Platley
5. 69.	b. Dalleverseers 9	6 Barrison e Railey h. T. L.
20	bit wicket	7. Preston c. Vinton
13	run out 8	E. Perter c. Johnson b. Bailey.
- 11	b. Bailey 8	9. Spivey b. Bailey
	run cut 0	10. Maxwellenot out
	not oul 1	11 Bichards h. Tilt
	Margar	
4	Leg byes 2	Wide ball 1; no bell 1
700	1 17	_
163	71	Total9.
	S CLUB.	ST. GEORGE
	b. Richards 1	1 Tabana a Saiway h Scott . 1
10	B. De Chicococces i	o La Montagno h. Scott
6	st. Castiff V	A System a Maxwell b. Rich's !
32		
	c. Preston a Scott.	C Rose e Snivey b. Richards, b
6. 27	run cut v	2 Vinton of Car 66
8	b. Richards	8. Tilt b. Richards

The First Eleven of these Clubs play next Wednesday, and the following matches are talked of: The Third Eleven of St George v. Staten Island Club; and the Third Eleven of New-York and St. George, com-posed of men that have never played in matches.

VOLCANIC PHENOMENON IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A correspondent of The St. Johns News says that quite a commotion has been excited among the people in the commotion has been extract among at your of Nova vicinity of Digby upon the south-west shore of Nova Scotia by a series of convulsions of the earth, which have recently taken place upon the south-east side of Granville Mountain. On the day of the earthquake, Granville Mountain. On the day of the earthquake, which occurred several mouths siace, the mountain was considerably shaken and a small opening was made upon its slope, whence a great quantity of smeke immediately rushed forth and continued to issue throughout the remainder of the day. This manifestation at length ceased, and all remained quiet until about a fortnight ago, when suddenly the ground in the vicinity was violently agitated and a chasm opened from which not only a dense volume of smoke, but great quantities of dust and small stones were but great quantities of dust and small stones were ejected. The agitations of the surface continued from day to day until in a short time a portion of the sloping ascent was converted into a small level plain which is so shaken up that at a little distance it presents the appearance of a well-ploughed field. Shortly after the opening of the chasm a huge fragment of rock was thrown from it with such force as to penetrate the side of a neighboring cottage, the immates of which have above removed to what they consider a safer home. The correspondent of The News says that cruptions are still constantly taking place, and no person has yet dared venture close enough for a minute examination of the phenomens. but great quantities of dust and small stones were

INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTH-WEST. DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE

AN EMIGRANT TRAIN CAPTURED

Council Blurrs, (Iowa,) Saturday, June 9, 1855,

FORT LARAMIE IN THE HANDS OF THE INDIANS. From Our Own Correspondent.

A most painful rumor has just reached this place which if true shows that the Indians on the Plains have actually commenced hostilities on a large scale. A friendly Sious Chief with his band reached the Missouri River about forty miles above this city on Monday. He reports that he left a large party of hostile Sioux about twenty days' journey toward the mountains, having accidentally encountered them in his journey across the Plains; that they had in their possession a number of wagons and a large number of cattle; that they were well and even abundantly supplied with flour and bacon, and had with them about twenty captice women and children, among whom were two colored wemen (blacks). No white men were seen among them, and the inference is, and so the friendly Sioux report, that the hostile bands had attacked the emigrant trains, which left here about five weeks ago, and had killed the men and captured the women and children. This conclusion is also strengthened by the fact that there were two colored women accompanying the trains when they passed through here on their way westward. The Sioux chief who brings this report is known in this vicinity, and is believed to be trustworthy. The Indians seem to be fully aware of the hostile expedition on its way into their country, and have taken this opportunity to set the power of the General Government at defiance. If the latter is detern ined to have a fight with them, the sooner it gets its troops on the ground the better. Several Government steamers are now said to be on their way up the Missouri River, destined for the sections of country along the northern limits of the Union. If this be true, we may expect to hear something soon from the movements of the military they have on board, which will give us some clue to the progress of the war.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Intelligence

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Friday, June 8, 1835. On Saturday, a Mr. Gallineau, a Frenchman, arrived here from Seargeant's Bluffs, and states that "Four Bears," the chief of the Kittle Band of Sioux, had just come in, bringing with him thirty lodges; that they left the main body of the Sioux at Bear Creek, 300 miles west of Eort Laramie, twenty-five days since, coming, and that at that time the Sioux had 100 wagens, plenty of flour and meat, twenty women and children, and among them two negro women. From this we think they must have taken a Mormon train. bound from Salt Lake to Bear Creek, where we know they intended making a settlement this Spring.

Nothing was said of seeing white men among them, and we have no doubt they were all killed. Four Bears is in favor of peace, has been to Washington, and knows the power of the whites, and finding his nation determined on war, has come in with his small band.

Gallineau has for a wife a daughter of Four Bears, and says he does not think his father-in-law would de-ceive him. Besides, Mr. Vavietteat and all the French here believe the report, and they have the best means of information.

of information.

The emigrants who passed here three or four weeks since have hardly had time to get beyond Fort Laranic, and we do not know of any trains leaving

Laramie, and we do not know of any trains leaving Independence or St. Joseph.

Of coune we shall feel no evil effects of this war more than any other part of the country. In a pecuniary point of view it will scatter a great deal of mency through Western Iowa. The country here is full of corn, cattle and horses, and Uncle Sam will room make a great draft on them. Nothing less than 10,000 men can make successful war on the Sioux, and such a body cannot be supported in the wilderness except at an immense exposus. The Florida war will be over child value. We will no longer see the

ness except at in humanes expense. The Florida war will be mere child s play. We will no longer see the statement of \$20,000,000 surplus in the Treasury.

If the war continues—and continue it must for years, if it has commenced—it will make Western lowarich. War is awful, horrible, almost under any circumstances; but if it comes we must hope, being near enough the scene of operation, to supply the army with

The Omahas received their annuity at Black Bird Hills a week since, and immediately came here pur chasing goods and horses. They bought over seventy-five horses, paying fine prices—many of them as high as \$160. It was an amusing scene to see the horse-jockey and the Indian on a trade. It is hard however jockey and the Indian on a trade. It is hard however to cleat them, as they are pretty good judges of horse-flesh. The Omahas have become very poor and had lost nearly all their horses, so that this annuity was indeed a blessing to them. They are now tolerably well mounted, and with the Pawnees start immediately off on their annual buffalo hunt. OCCIDENTE.

P. S.—It is now runnored that there were two negro women in the tain of emigrants that crossed the river here in May. If so, it is probable that it was this company that was massocred on this side of Fort Laramie.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican

WHITEHEAD, K. T., Saturday June 9, 1855. Mr. Henry Smith has just informed us that a man topped at his house this morning, who told him that he slept at the Great Nemcha mission last night, with an express rider, who brought startling news from the Plains. It was to the effect that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians, and the Messrs. Nave and McCord, of Andrew County, Mo., had been robbed at Ash Hollow, of 420 head of cattle, 16 horses, several

Ash Hollow, of 430 head of cattle, 16 horses, several wagons, 23 mules, and all their stores and provisions, and were left entirely destitute. The particulars of the capture of Laramie were not given.

The express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force, and had taken the Fort, and that, as he came by Ash Hollow on his way into the States, he saw Messis. Nave and McCord and their temporary and drayers, who were without horses of teamsters and drovers, who were without horses of food, and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Josheph.

If it be true, the small force of infantry that has just started out will only afford to the Indians so many scale.

scalps. They can offer no more resistance to two thousand warriors upon the plains than could an in

find to a giant.

The Indians carry no stores with them, and depend upon the chances of each day for their "daily bread," and can fight as long as they roam with the buffalo, and no intentry can cut them off.

There is nothing stirring in our territory of general interest. We are anxiously looking forward to the meeting of our Legislature. It is difficult to tell where it will never as Pawnee is on an Indian reservation.

it will meet, as Pawnee is on an Indian reservation and Governor Reeder is not here to disignate anothe and Governor Record is not nere to disginate another place. The Secretary, if it is left to him, will call it at the Mission below Leavenworth. The Kansus Nebraska bill established Fort Leavenworth the temporary seat of Government, and I know of nothing that gives Reeder authority to alter it.

FROM MEXICO.

From The N. O. Piceronne, June 16. By the errival of the Nantine last night we have

imperiant intelligence from Mexico and the Rio Grande. A party of pronunciados, it appears, commanded by Don Santiago Vidauri, attacked Menterey on the 37th ult at 111 o'clock A. M., and took the city and the Black Fort next morning, making prisoners of the Governor General Cardena and o' officers. They also took a large quantity of musitions of war, and 26 pieces of artillery.

In consequence of these events business was entirely

suspended on the frontier.
Caravajal crossed the river near Rie Grande City on
the 5th inst., and Capistran crossed within 5 leagues
of Matamoras on the 8th, and itemediately had an encounter with a party of Government troops.

A COTTON MILL BURNED TO THE GROUND .- At A COTTON MILL BURNED TO THE GROUND.—At Wappinger's Fals, Dutebess County, on the morning of the 19th inst., the Clinton Cotton Mill (owned by Clinton Cempany) was totally destroyed by fire. The mill was built of stone and four stories high. The lose expects \$100,000; insurance in Eastern and New-York Companies. This conflagration throws a large number of people out of employment. EUROPE REVISITED ... No. IX.

No. 70 Rue Clichy, Paris, June 3, 1855.

TWO DAYS AT CLICHY Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

Most proverbs are hyperbolical; not so that . hich affirms that "one half the world ion't to w bow the other half lives." This is not merely true, but a good deal inside of the truth. We visit scores of people, feast with them, dance with then, buy and sell with them; yet of how very few do we really know how they live! Just thise of us travelers, for instance, whose displays of our ignorance are only more conspicuous and emphatic than those of other people—what do we know as to the real manner of life of the nations we write about? To realize how much ignorance may be crowded into a 12mo., open almost any volume of recent travels. Think of a Frenchman or German whisked through the United States, steaming up a few rivers and over half a desen railroads, taking breakfast in New-York, dinner (in twenty minutes) at Utica, tea at Buffale, and on the strength of three months of such racing and as many weeks spent among his particular friends (mainly foreigners of course) in two or three of the great seaports, undertaking to tell Europe what sort of people we are and how we live Fairly considered, the mere audacity of the attempt challenges amazement if not admiration.

for a good many years prior to yesterday. I had climbed mountains and descended into mines, had groped in caves and scaled precipices, seem Venice and Cincinnati, Dublin and Mineral Point, Niagara and St. Gothard, and really supposed I was approximating a middling outside knowledge of things in general. I had been chosen defendant in several libel-suits, and been flattered with the information that my censures were deemed of more consequence than those of other people, and should be paid for accordingly. I had been through twenty of our States, yet never in a jail outside of New-York, and over half Europe yet never looked into one. Here I had been seeing Paris for the last six weeks, visiting this sight, then that, till there seemed little remaining worth looking at or after-yet I had never once thought of looking into a debtor's prison. I should probably have gone away next week, as ignorant in that regard as I came, when circumstances favored me most unexpectedly with an inside view of this famous " Maison "de Detention" or Prison for Debtors, 70 Rue de Clichy. I think what I have seen here, fairly told, must be instructive and interesting, and I suppose others will tell the story if I do notand I don't know any one whose opportunites will enable him to tell it so accurately as I can. So here goes:

I had been looking at things if not into them

But first let me explain and insist on the important distinction between inside and outsile views of a prison. People fancy they have been in a prison where they have by courtesy been inside of the gates; but that is properly an outside view-at best the view accorded to an outsider. It gives you no proper idea of the place at all-no access to its penetralia. The difference even between this outside and the proper inside view is very broad indeed. The greenness of those who don't know how the world looks from the wrong side of the gratings is pitiable. Yet how many reflect on the disdain with which the lion must regard the bumpkin who perverts his goadstick to the ignoble use of stirring said lion up? or how many suspect that the grin wherewith the baboon contemplates the human spe who with umbrella at arm's length is poking Jocko for his doxy's delectation, is one of contempt rather than complacency ? Rely on it, the world seen here behind the gratings is very different in aspect from that same world otherwise inspected. Others may think so-I know it. And this is how: I had been down at the Palace of Industry and

returned to my ledgings when, a little before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, four strangers called for me. By the help of my courier I affirming that he sent a statue to the New-York Crystal Palace Exhibition, at or on the way to which it had been broken, so that it could not be (at all events it had not been) restored to him-wherefore he asked of me, as a Director and representative of the Crystal Palace Association, to pay him "douze mille francs," or \$2,500. Not happening to have the change, and no idea of paying this demand if I had it, I could only signify those facts; whereupon they told me that I was under arrest, and must go along, which I readily did. We drove circuitously to the sculptor's residence at the other end of Paris, waited his convenience for a long half-hour, and then went to the President Judge who had issued the writ. I briefly explained to him my side of the case, when he asked me if I wished to give bail. I told him I would give good bail for my appearance at court at any time, but that I knew no man in Paris whom I felt willing to ask to become my security for the payment of so large a sum as \$2,500. After a little parley I named Judge Piatt, United States Secretary of Legation, as one who, I felt confident, would recognize for my appearance when wanted, and this suggestion met with universal assent. Twice over, I carefully explained that I preferred going to prison to asking any friend to give bail for the payment in any case of this claim, and knew I was fully understood. So we all, except the Judge, drove off together to the Legation. There we found Judge P., who readily agreed to recognize as I required; but now the plain-

tiff and his lawyer refused to accept him as security in any way, alleging that he was privileged from arrest by his office. He offered to give his check on Greene & Co., bankers, for the 12,000 france in dispute as security for my appearance; but they would not have him in any shape. While we were chaffering Mr. Maunsell B. Field, United States Commissioner in the French Exposition, came along. and offered to join Mr. Piatt in the recognizance; but nothing would do. Mr. F. then offered to raise the money demanded; but I said No-if the agreement before the Judge was not adhered to by the other side, I would give no bail whatever, but go to prison. High words ensued, and the beginning of a scuffle, in the midst of which I, half unconsciously, descended from the carriage. Of course I was ordered back instanter, and obeyed to soon as I understood the order, but we were all by this time losing temper. As putting me in jail would simply secure my forthcoming when wanted, and as I was ready to give any amount of security for this, which the other side had once agreed to take, I thought they so sick as not to need any thing for a couple of

were rather crowding matters in the course they were taking. So, as I was making my friends too late for a pleasant dinner-party at the Trois Freres, where I had expected to join then, I closed the discussion by insisting that we should drive off.

Crossing the Avenue Champs Elysées the next mement, our horses struck another horse, took fright and ran until reined up sgainet a tree, disabling the concern. My sortege of officers got out; I attempted to fellow, but was thrust back very roughly and held in with superfluous energy, since they had had abund'ant opportunity to see that I had no idea of wetting away from them. I had in fact evinced a uple determination to enjoy their delightful soci sty to the atmost. At last, they had to transi er me to another carriage, but they made such a parade of it, and insisted on taking bold of numerously and so fussily, (this being ju. at the most thronged and conspicuous locality in Paris) that I came near losing my temper aga in. We got along, however, and in due time arriv. wd at this spacious, substantial, secure establishment, No. 70 Rue de Clichy. I was brought in through three or four

heavy iron doors to the office of the Gorernor, where I was properly received. Here I was told I must stay till 9 o'clock, since the President Jadge had allowed me till that hour to find bail. In vain I urged that I had refused to give bail, would give none, and wanted to be shown to my cell-I must stay here till 9 o'clock. So I ordered something for dinner, and amused myself by looking at the ball-play, &c. of the prisoners in the yard, to whose immunities I was not yet eligible, but I had the privilege of looking in through the barred windows. The yard is one of the best I have seen anywhere, has good many trees and some flowers, and, as the wall is at least fifteen feet high, and another of twenty sucrounding it, with guards with loaded muskets always pacing between, I should judge the danger of burglary or other annoyances from without very moderate.

My first visitor was Judge Mason, U. S. Embassador, accompanied by Mr. Kirby, one of the attachés of the Embassy. Judge M. had heard of my luck from the Legation, and was willing to serve me to any extent, and in any manner. I was reminded by my position of the case of the prying Yankee who undertook to fish out a gratuitous opinion on a knotty point in a lawsuit in which he was involved. "Supposing," said he to an eminent counselor, you were involved in such and such a difficulty, what would you do ?" "Sir," said the counselor with becoming gravity, "I should take the very best legal advice I could obtain." I told Judge M. that I wanted neither money nor bail, but a first-rate French lawyer, who could understand my statements in English, at the very earliest moment. Judge M. left to call on Mr. James Munroe, banker, and send me a lawyer as soon as could be. This was done, but it was 8 o'clock on Saturday night, before which hour at this season most eminent Parisians have left for their country residences; and no lawyer of the proper stamp and standing could then be or has yet been found.

At the designated hour, I was duly installed and admitted to all the privileges of Clichy. By 10 o'clock, each of us lodgers had retired to our several apartments (about eight feet by five) and an obliging functionary came around and locked out all rascally intruders. I don't think I ever before slept in a place so perfectly secure. At six this morning, this extra protection was withdrawn, and each of us was thenceforth obliged to keep watch over his own valuables. We uniformly keep good hours here in Clichy, which is what not many large hotels in Paris can boast of.

The bedroom appointments are not of a high order, as is reasonable, since we are only charged for them four sous (cents) per night, washing extra. The sheets are rather of a bick ory order, (mine were given me clean,) the bed in indifferent, but I have slept on worse; the winsoon learned that they had a writ of arrest for me at the it of one Mons. Lechesne, sculptor, there are four strong upright iron bars, which are a perfect safeguard against getting up in the night and pitching or falling out so as to break your neek, as any one who went out would certainly do. (I am in the fifth or highest story.) Perhaps one of my predecessors was a somn bulist. I have two chairs, (one less than I am entitled to.) two little tables, (probably one of them extra, by some mistake,) and a cupboard, which may once have been clean. The pint wash-bowl and half-pint pitcher, candles, &c., I have ordered, and pay for. I am a little ashamed to own that my repose has been indifferent; but then I never do sleep well in a strange place.

Descending to the common room on the lower floor this morning. I find there an American (from Boston) who has met me often and knew me at once, though I could not have called him by name. He seemed rather amazed to meet me here, (I believe he last before saw me at the Astor House,) but greeted me very cordially, and we ordered breakfast for both in my room. It was not a sumptuous meal, but we enjoyed it. Next he made me acquainted with some other of our best fellow-lodgers, and four of us agreed to dine together after business hours. Before breakinst, a friend from the outer world (M. Vattemare) had found access to me, though the rules of the prison allow no visitors till 10 o'clock. I needed first of all, lawyers, not yet procurable; next law-books, (American,) which M. Vattemare knew just where to lay his hands on. I had them all on hand and my citations looked up long before I had any help to use them. But let my own affairs wait a little till I dispense some of my gleanings in Clichy.

This is perhaps the only large dwelling-house in Paris where no one over suffers from hunger. Each person incarcerated is allowed a franc per day to live on; if this is not forthcoming from his creditor he is at once turned out to pick up a living as he can. While he remains here he must have his franc per day, paid every third day. From this is deducted four sous per day for his bedding and one sous for his fire (in the kitchen), leaving him fifteen sous net and cooking-fire paid for. This will keep him in bread any how. But there exists among the prisoners, and is always maintained, a "Philanthropic So-"ciety," which, by cooking altogether and dividing into messes, is enabled to give every subscriber to its articles a very fair dinner for sixteen sous (11 cents), and a scantier one for barely nine sous. He who has no friends but the inevitable franc per day may still have a nine-sous dinner almost every day and a sixteen-sous feast